

SPECIAL
AFTERNOON
EDITION.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.01

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November 27 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 59 53

November 27 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 48
Humidity 66 71

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY PLANS NEW MOVE ON SERBIA.

LARGE FORCES OF TROOPS BEING SHIFTED FROM WESTERN FRONT.

Successful Raid by French Aeroplanes.

TERRIBLE ATROCITIES BY THE TURKS UNDER GERMAN OFFICERS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

GERMANY MOVING TROOPS FROM WESTERN FRONT.

November 27, 1.50 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that reports from Germany indicate extensive movements of troops towards Serbia from the Western front.

These reports also indicate that the railways along which the new formations are concentrated are closed to ordinary traffic.

FRENCH AEROPLANES BOMBARD STRUMNITZA.

November 27, 1.50 p.m.

A telegram from Salonica states that a squadron of French aeroplanes has successfully bombarded Strumnitz.

IS BULGARIA GETTING TIRED?

November 27, 1.50 p.m.

Bulgarian newspapers declare that after the occupation of Serbian Macedonia, Bulgaria will not consent to make any fresh sacrifices.

The Albanians are showing a friendliness towards the Serbians.

ENTENTE MINISTERS VISIT MONTENEGRO.

November 27, 1.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the Entente Ministers in Serbia have arrived at Andrijevica, in Montenegro.

TURKISH DEVILRY.

REVOLTING TORTURE OF ARMENIANS.

November 27, 4.20 a.m.

Viscount Bryce publishes further details of the horrors of the Armenian massacres. The Turks surrounded the town of Bitlis, taking days to murder thousands of the inhabitants, who were compelled to dig their own graves. They remained under arms to the Tigris.

Revolted torture took place in the district of Much. Notable townsmen and heads of villages had their finger nails and toe nails extracted, their teeth knocked out, their noses whittled down and then were subjected to other lingering agonies.

In the town of Much the Armenians entrenched and bravely defended themselves, but the Turkish artillery, manned by German officers, blotted out their positions. Hundreds of women and children were then roasted to death. Many went mad and threw away their children. Some knelt and prayed amid the flames while their bodies were burning.

In the hill country, 10,000 survivors were surrounded by 80,000 Turks. Men, women and children fought with knives, scythes and stones in a frightful hand-to-hand struggle, women thrusting knives into the throats of the Turks.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

ALL IS QUIET.

November 26, 4.25 p.m.

A Paris communiqué reports that all is quiet. There has been a heavy snowfall in the Vosges.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

November 27, 12.35 a.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French, in a despatch, says:—Our artillery has successfully bombarded the enemy's trenches during the past four days, destroying the wire and reaching the parapets. The enemy made little reply. Mining has been constant on both sides during the past few days.

Hostile artillery has been active north of Albert, north of Loos and Ploegsteert, and east of Ypres. A heavy bombing attack on Monday evening on a mine crater south of the Bethune-La Bassée road was repulsed. We exploded a mine years old.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

on Tuesday north of the Bethune-La Bassée road, and occupied the crater. The enemy on Wednesday exploded a mine south of Quinchy, somewhat damaging our trenches. A hostile bombing attack against the crater was repulsed.

The enemy yesterday exploded a mine near Carnoy and Givenchy. Twenty-three of our aeroplanes yesterday successfully bombed a German hut encampment north-east of Albert. The enemy replied with a single aeroplane, which dropped six bombs near Bray, doing no damage.

LIVELY CANNONADE.

A Paris communiqué states that there has been a cannonade along the entire front. It was most lively in the Argonne, where a German ammunition depot was blown up. There was brick grenade fighting in the region of Fille and Morto, where the French occupied a mine crater.

THE BALKANS.

NUMBER OF SPIES IN SALONICA.

Reuter's special correspondent at the Salonica headquarters states that the town has acquired unforeseen importance owing to the overflowing heterogeneous masses of the military of most races and of all colours. Nevertheless, the most striking feature is the ubiquity of the spies, who are not hindered and are uncloaked. They practice their unholy work with astounding openness. The German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish spies watch every private and military movement. The Anglo-French authorities at present are powerless, but the question needs a prompt solution. The Greeks see the reasonableness of the Allies' requirements. The latter must control the arrivals and departures, and all telegrams, and be able to expel undesirables from the military zone. It is generally believed that the Greek reply provides for the necessary reforms.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says a German communiqué admits that the Serbian rear-guards are still resisting and even attacking in the Mitrovitzë region.

ROUMANIA REFUSES REQUEST.

Reuter learns that some days ago Germany and Austria jointly requested Roumania's permission for their warships to proceed along the Danube, beyond Bulgarian waters, but Roumania declined. It is fairly certain that the enemy's object was to menace the Russian concentration on Reni and other points of southern Bessarabia.

CONSCRIPTION IF NECESSARY.

At the Merthyr election, Mr. Stanton, the unofficial Labour candidate, polled 10,288, and Mr. Winstone (Labour) 0.080.

It is a noteworthy result, as Mr. Stanton fought on patriotic lines, and declared: "If the Government said conscription was necessary, then he would vote for conscription and for double conscription if necessary." This is the first big indication of the determination of the Welsh workers to carry on the war to victory, especially as this is the late Mr. Keir Hardie's seat.

EARL KITCHENER.

ARRIVES IN ROME.

Reuter's correspondent in Rome says that Earl Kitchener has arrived there and was welcomed enthusiastically by all classes, with manifestations of the most profound esteem, including members of the Cabinet, senators, deputies, officers of the army and navy. The whole Press warmly greets the British War Minister, emphasising his great power as an organiser and leader of men, and hopes that Earl Kitchener will be able to co-ordinate the forces of the Allies, leading them on to ultimate victory.

November 28, 10.00 p.m.

A telegram from Rome says that Earl Kitchener and Mr. René Rodd conferred separately with Signor Salandra and Signor Scanning at a luncheon at the Embassy, which was held in Earl Kitchener's honour and was attended by the Ministers of War and of the Colonies. Afterwards, Earl Kitchener conferred with General Farro, the Deputy Chief of the Staff, and called on the French Embassy. The newspapers publish the most eulogistic articles on Earl Kitchener.

HONORARY A. D. C.

November 26, 6.15 p.m.
The Nawab of Hyderabad has been gazetted honorary side-de-camp to the King.

HUGE GERMAN LOSSES.

FEELING THE PINCH.

An official representative of the British Press with the French armies estimates that the German losses during the first fifteen months of the war were 45 millions, of which three millions will not return. This confirms Mr. McKenna's statement that the German net wastage is 200,000 monthly. To meet further losses, Germany will be compelled to raise the age limit for military service above 45 years. Already a secret circular has been issued instructing the authorities to proceed with the registration of men of 45 and 50 years old.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING NEAR BAGDAD.

November 26, 9.15 p.m.

A further telegram from General Nixon, regarding the recent fighting at Otesiphon, near Bagdad, says that General Townshend's troops are in possession of the battlefield. The Turks are retiring on Balah, ten miles above Otesiphon and the same distance from Bagdad.

The Turkish prisoners, who now number 1,300, have been taken to Lejji. The British wounded were 2,500, of whom 1,800 left on the 25th inst. for Basra. The number of killed is not yet reported. General Nixon speaks in the highest terms of General Townshend's handling of the troops, and also of the splendid spirit of the men after severe losses, hardships and want of water and food.

THE ITALIANS.

AN UNCONFIRMED RUMOUR.

November 26, 11.35 p.m.

The rumour that Goriz has fallen is unconfirmed. A communiqué from Rome says that fighting continued yesterday on the heights north-west of the town. Repeated stubborn enemy counter-attacks did not prevent the Italians consolidating and extending the conquered positions. There was severe fighting on the Carso, along the ridge descending from Mount San Michele to the Isonzo. The enemy by a sudden assault captured a ridge, but the Italians retook it and firmly hold it.

EARL KITCHENER OFF TO THE FRONT.

November 27, 12.15 a.m.

A telegram from Rome states that Earl Kitchener left in the afternoon to visit the Italian front and to confer with General Cadorna and King Emmanuel.

"SHOT TO PIECES."

November 27, 2.55 a.m.

A message from Amsterdam states that "Goriz has been systematically shot to pieces." An Austrian communiqué, which continues to complain of the awful effectiveness of the Italian bombardment, gives further estimates of the enormous damage wrought on the buildings, etc., and claims that the Kossovo Plain is completely in the hands of the Central Powers.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN AMERICA.

November 27, 2.55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the officials of the Department of Justice give an assurance that a thorough investigation of the German plots to cripple the munition factories is well under way. An important arrest has been made in San Francisco, as a result of which O. Crowley, formerly detective in the country district of the Attorney's office, is charged with sending money for dynamiting the Allies' munition vessels and also the piers on the Pacific coast, where the munition ships were harboured. Crowley joined a powder factory, presumably in order to keep track of the shipments of explosives.

A MONTREAL PLOT.

November 27, 2.55 a.m.

The Montreal police believe they have frustrated a plot to blow up the famous Lachine Canal, which would have suspended the carriage of grain via the Great Lakes. They found a high explosive bomb and shells on the banks.

NO PEACE CONFERENCE.

November 27, 12.35 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is stated authoritatively that President Wilson has refused to participate in various campaigns and to convene a conference of neutrals with a view to peace.

BRITISH CREDIT IN NEW YORK.

November 27, 4.05 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that additional British commercial credit has been established there from a loan bearing 4½ interest, running six months, secured by British Government bonds. The credit aggregates 50 million dollars and the security is 11 millions sterling.

THE RUSSIANS.

TSAR'S TROOPS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

November 28, 6.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the Russian offensive in the Baltic provinces is admitted in a Berlin communiqué.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

November 27, 12.35 a.m.

The German claim of the capture of Bersenevka, a few miles south of Biala, is not confirmed by a Russian communiqué, which says that the fighting there all day yesterday ended indecisively. Everything is quiet elsewhere on the whole front, except west of the town of Olyka, between Rovno and Lutsk, where the communiqué says, the attempts of the enemy to advance on two points nearly ended in disaster to him, the Russian enveloping movements forcing him to retire precipitately to the starting point.

RUSSIAN MILITARY MISSION IN LONDON.

November 27, 2.20 a.m.

Reuter learns that an important Russian military mission has arrived in London under Admiral Kuusine, Chief of the Naval Staff, accompanied by officers of the Imperial Staff. The mission is an outcome of the desire of Earl Kitchener for closer touch with Russia. The mission will confer with the Government. The conduct of the war was never closer, and the co-operation of the Allies and the Russian supplies of arms and munitions has vastly improved and is daily more satisfactory.

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